rooms should never forget the clavarerei

The name has something of a formplable

in appearance, for it branches out like

deer borns. The individuality is very

clear, for nothing else that grows coul

looks like it. And as for stews, they have

Thus it is that for once at least to be in

No one has yet discovered whether the new

ad is to be given the Vanderbiltian ap-

proval or the sanction of the Astors. In

fact, it is of so recent popularity in Eastern social circles that it is rather difficult as

et to name the principals in the compan of players on life's stage who will give it

has come to stay. Dame Fashion says so

MR. DINGLEY.

No Use for Politics.

For the ordinary manipulations of pol-

ties Mr. Dingley has no use whatever

He never pays any attention to primarie or delegates. Every two years his peo-

solid Republican district, where non-

nation is equivalent to election, and Mr Dingley dovotes his time to acquiring ex-

perience and knowledge, which make him more and more valuable. His dis-

trict runs from the occur to the Canada line

The population is compactly located in the

lower nalf, is almost entirely native born American, and is literally shoulder to

shoulder with the Congressman. There are no diverse sections or elements to be

catered to. In this Mr. Dingley is es

While Mr. Dingley spends the day in

lealing with the tariff and finance and

hipping legislation, he uses the evening for

would rather read or see his friends that

go out of the house. Although his rending

is largely of a serious character, he has:

ense of humor and likes to laugh at the

sokes of Mark Twain. There is a tradition

that once on a stumping tour be quote-

a saying of Josh Billings Speaker Reed,

who always likes to see the funny side o

hings, once said that when Mr. Dingle

rnmeat report than hold a pretty girl or

peaker Reed and Chairman Dingley were

was courting he would sooner read a Go-

his knee. A short time afterward, when

ogether with some friends, Mr. Dingle

laughingly asserted that the remark wa

claimed, but Mr. Reed very gallantly re

fused to ask the lady to go upon the wit-

Mr. Dingley has always been a prohibi

an organization of cold-water legislators

He is also a churchgoer, belonging to the

Congregationalists. His family comists of

his wife, a daughter, Edith, who is the possessor of a fine soprano veice, and four

sons, who are all doing well. One of them is a manufacturer in Lewiston, two of

Kalamazoo, Mich , and the fourth is in

Colorado for his health.

em are associated on a newspaper in

The daughter does not care for Washing-

ten life, and does not even enjoy sharing

in the receptions which her mother is com-

pelled to hold. This year she is studying

music in New York. As soon as Mr. Ding-ley gets through with the extra session of

rounded by his family, he will enjoy that

to him even than the bright light of put

licity which his position as shairman of the Ways and Means Committee and the

AS MANUFACTURING CITIES.

fully Compared.

ter prints the statement that I'hiladelphia

is today the greatest manufacturing city

in the United States, although only third

in population. Our esteemed contemporar;

seemed to have derived this information

sadly misinformed on the subject, if it

It may have been true twenty or twent;

five years ago that Philadelphia led the

country in the size and importance of her

manufacturing interests, but it ceased to

be true long before the tenth census wa

1890, exhibited New York as far ahead.

comparison, and it is a anifest in every par-ticular by which statisticians measure i

25,403

354,291

59,991,710

That tells the whole story. The New

York figures are those of the present city

of New York. If we measure the many

facturing interests of the Greater New York, including New York, Brooklyn, and

Long Island City, but not the remaining

territory of the new metropolis, we fin

that the Greater New York, as compared

with Philadelphia, has more than double the number of manufacturing establish-

ments, nearly double the capital invested

nearly double the employes, pays more

than double the wages, and turns out a manufactured product of \$1,062,667,094.

Because New York is primarily the finan

cial and commercial metropolis of this

country and this hemisphere, it is easy to

of this side of the world. - New York Sun

He Found It in a Hole.

the top. Fame beckoned and he pressed on

But just then he stumbled and fell 17,-

"I was a fool," said the man bitterly.

"Had you not climbed, you had not fal-

And the man marveled, yet wot not, and

stroked his whiskers with a sturdy gesture

He looked again toward the top .- Chicago

Scarce Beauty.

polite as you expected to find him?"

"Well, dear, was the count as delightfully

"He tried to be, but didn't quite succed."

"He said my beauty was very scarce, in

'Tis hard," he said, but looked toward

likewise the foremost manufacturing

A man climbed a steep hill.

000 feet down a deep hole.

And Fame was there

And Fame smiled

lose sight of the fact that New York is

against Philadelphia's \$577,234,446

New York. Philadelphia

\$426,115,272 \$375,249,715

214,827,804 64,144,077

260,264

39,615,476

aken, while the eleventh census, that of

The enormous superiority of New York

from the Philadelphia Inquirer, which

entertains any such idea.

in this respect appears in

Number estab-

Number em-

rectly in-

Value hired

property Dscellaneo

expenses ... Total wages

ost materials

Value of prod-

town's manufacturing industries.

The Democrat and Chronicle of Roches

on the shores of Maine, and there,

home life which is much more agre

father of the tariff till now gives him

gress he will go to his summer resort

"I will leave it to Mrs. Dingley," he ex-

his recreation. He is a home body,

and the upper half of it is a wilderne

ple renominate him

pecially fortunate.

ness stand

surely the queen is equally infallible.

taste. This is an odd variety of mush;

no superior.

consider.

ANOTHER TICHBORNE HEIR

Rumor of His Discovery in an Australian Asylum.

EFFORTS FOR HIS RELEASE

The Interesting History of the Arcient Tichborne Estates in England, Dating Back to Saxon Times-The Legend of Lady Mabel. Her Prophecy Partially Fulfilled.

The rumor comes from Australia that the lost Licut. Tichborne has been discovered in the Paramatta Insane Asylum, and that steps have already been taken to procure his release, in order that he may proceed to England and claim his estate. While it is extremely improbable that the real Reger Charles Tichbornelives, or that a second impostor will risk the punishment meter out to Artnur Octon twentytwo years ago, the rumor revives a sin gulor legend which has been current in the family for many generations.

accient manor of Tichborne lies near Winchester, the county seat of Hampon Episconal city, the origin of which is lost in the fobles of tradition. It was the copital of the Saxon heptarchy, and in the cheir of its cathedral-in many to the naget in Lagrand -sleep sever Saxon kings, close to the unadorned tomb of Winnin autus, and the chantrey in which slumbers William of Wykenam, founder St. Mary's College. Back of the magnifi cent rereases in the rear of the ligh after is the chapel in which stood the jewel-studded shrine of g id given by King Edgar as a receptable for the body of St. Swithin Here, also, among those of other families alder than the laws which now protect their heritages, lie the ancestors of the house of Tichborne.

Two bundred years prior to the Norman coaquest the major of Tichborne was known as Robenborne, because it stoot at the head of the River Itchen Shortly after the first Plantagenet ascended the throne Sir Roger de Rehenborne, Luight, married Mabel, only sinuguter and heiress of Sir Ralph de Lacierston, of the Isle of Wight. After many years of wedned happiness, during which per name became a synonym for godly liv ing and kindness to the poor, Ludy Mabel. ming that she was near to death, be sought Sir Roger to bestow upon her such means as would enable her to leave a louf of bread to all applicants, on Amunication day, forever. Sir Roger, known in history as a "gallant knight," was ungaliantenough to grant the fulfillment of the requestor by der a condition extremely hard for his wife, whose illness had kept her behidden for many years. He is reported as having

Temorrow will be Christmas. All the land from youder onk tree that you can traverse north and east while the morning yule log burns I will enclose within par-allel lines corresponding on the south and rest, and it shall be your own."

The next morning, at the lighting of the yale log, she was home to one corner of the park, and commenced her painful task Before the cry came from the ball that the rule log was in nahes, she had won a tract of fifteen acres of very rich rand, known today as "the Crawls," in memory of the difficulty of her task.

Sir Roger kept his word. The land was surveyed and deeded to Lady Mabel, but she had already been conveyed to her bed in a state of exhaustion. The effort had hastened her death, and a few Louis later the parish priest was summoned to admin-imer the last rites of the church. While awaiting his coming, she called her house held around her, and prophesied that the house of De Richentorne would prosper as long as the dole to the poor was continued, but that if it were ever neglected the family name would be lost for the want of rial Issue, and that in that case the baronet of the day would have seven sons, the old a of whom would have seven daughters

She then received her confessor, accepted ed died. Near the r cessed doorway of the Lady Chapel of Winchester Cathedral, in a spot made benu iffally the similable himing through xquidte windows of the choir, may still be seen the marble altar tomb bearing the effigs of the first known and greatest of the women of the house of Tichborne.

The specessive generations of the descend ants of Lady Mater have staunchly adhered to the Roman Catholic faith. They have clong with equal tenneity to their noble traditions, for the knights and basons of Dichborne have ever been distinguished in the civil, political and religious annals of England. On the night before his ignominious death, in 1586, for alleged participation in the conspiracy of Ballard and Bablugton, the accomplished Chidiock Tich-borne wrote: "I am descended from a house from two hundred years before the Conquest, never shamed till this my mis fortune." Isnac Distacti, viewing in the unimpassioned light of the nineteenth century thelife and character of this ill-starred youth, numbers him among those of ranking with the heroes rather than with the traiters of England."

Through more than six centuries of sun thine and shadow the house of Tichborne continued the Annunciation charity known as "the dole." Different branches of the -cuildren, grandchildren and neighbore-came to witness and assist in the distribution. In 1670 Sir Henry Tichborne who had suffered much in person and property during the Commonwealth, and was recompensed after the Restoration, employed Giles Tilbury, an eminent Flendsh painter, to execute a picture which should represent the ceremony of distributing the

This pointing is still in existence It has many defects in perspective, but it is valuable as a faithful representation of old Tienborne House, built fully 500 years prior to the accession of James I. it delineates, as well, the costumes of the cay; and, above all, depicts the face and figure of the then head of the house as bearing a striking resemblance to the old portrait, still preserved, of Sir Roger de Itchenborne, of Plantagenet days Tilbury's painting passed by marriage into the Blount 'am-Br, of Oxfordshire, and is now owned by the heirs of Sir Edward Dougherty Tichborne, ninth baronet of the house, the barpnetcy of Tichborne dating from the reign of James I.

It has been said that few, if any, of the early charities of England answer now the intent of the givers. The daily benefaction at the Hospital of St Cross, Winenester founded by Cardinal Beaufort-another of the cathedral's distinguished dead-has been little modified since the days of that prelate, but the Tichborne dole had perhaps the longest record of all. For aix centuries it fed the hungry for at least one day in the year. It kept its foundress in plous memory, and furnished to other wealthy families an example worthy of emulation. But its distribution became at length an intelerable burden, not only to donors, but to the neighboring gen Tichborne Park became in mid-Lent the rendezvous of tramps, beggars, paupers, costermongers, pickpockets, sneak thiever burglars and acrobats, each with the peculiar implements of his profession, all ready to commit any depredation that opportunity might present. These undestrable guests camped in extemporized This sums up the situation exactly.

shelters all over the fields and gardens of

With the distribution made on Annua ciation Day, 1799, the custom was discontinued. Four years later, a portion of the old baronial mansion fell to the ground.

The part left standing was investigated; the timbers were found to be decayed, and the walls insecure. The owner then caused the old hall to be pulled down, and the sur rounding most to be filled up. The buildings which now adorn Tichborne Park are

entirely modern.
Buring the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, 600 loaves were baked on the day before the feast of the Annunciation. The dole grew, in course of time, to 1,000, 1,500 and 2,000 loaves. In the eighteenth century more than 3,000 loaves, and from £65 to £90 in money were annually dis

The ancient dole measure, in which the bread was weighed, is still preserved. It bearson one side the inscription, "Fundatum flenrico Secundo Regnante," and on the other side, "Tichborne Dole, 1 lb., 10

By a strange coincidence, in 1821 Lady Mabel's prophecy was partially fulfilled, for in that year the head of the family died and left seven sons, the eldest of whom succeeded to the baronetcy. In 1845, be died leaving seven daughters. He was succeeded by his brother Edward, who, on his marriage, in 1826, with Miss Doughty, a Lincolnshire herress, had taken the name of Boughty-Tichborne. At the death of his only son, in 1835, Mr. Edward Boughty Tichborne, impressed by the singular folfoliment of Lady Mabel's prophecy, be-sought his elder brother to restore the tole, and it was again distributed, with certain restrictions confining it to the poor of the parish of Tichborne. In this namer the distribution continues to the present day.

sion to the baronetev, in 1853, of James Francis Tichborne, and the oss of his elder son by shipwreck in 1854 are events which are still fresh in the minds of manypeople Young Roger Charles Tichborne was delicate in health and frail n physique. His education had been some chat desultory, but his morals had been carefully guarded. After a brief period of service in the English army, he deter-mined to make a tour of the world, and eached Brazil in safety, but the ship Bella," in which he sailed from Ri-Janeiro for New York, was lost

Sir James died in 1862, and his younge on succeeded to the title and estates There was, however, one poor, misguides soul who believed that her lost one wa still alive. As early as 1863 the Downge Baroness Tichborne began advertising fo Roger Charles, her long-absent son. Her mind, through brooding over his loss, has ecome so disordered that it was her cus om to wander through Tichborne Park with a lantern, on storing nights, to guid the wanderer home if he should be there Every night she placed a lamp for him is me of the great windows of the hall. He assaulty on this subject made her an of ject of pity and ridicule among her own servants. The death of her younger so early in 1866, added to her grief and made her mental condition still worse. It is not strange that her widely-circulated adveuld have penetrated even the wilds of Australia, especially as one of its cities boasted a "Missing Friends" () fice," the business of which was to lend : nd in just such frauds as the one Orton, later known as "the Tichborne laimant," endeavored to perpetrate.
Arthur Orten was born in Lendon, of

or, but respectable, parents. At the age of fourteen he was placed on board a ship sailing for Chile. In Valparaiso he speed-ily became known as a braggart and a liar. Later, drifting to Australia, he became a butcher, and sastained his early reputation for trickery and the use of as sumed names. Lady Tichborne's adver-ments brought him to England in 1867, and for twelve months after announcing his self as Sir Roger, he was ludicrously in the dark as to everything pertaining to the Tichborne family, beyond a few scattering facts, which he had picked up in the newspapers from the baroness' letters. He did not even know where the family property was situated, could not spell the n of the woman whom he claimed as hi auther, and his letters to her, by rease of his liliteracy, were worthy of preserva tion as curtosities in English composition

Despite the fact that in manner and appearance he was hopelessly provincial, and in all respects far short of a romantic conception of what the scion of so great a his conning that not until early in 1872 did his rascality become fully manifest. March 6 of that year he was committed to Newgate for forgery

In April, 1873, began the celebrate: awant in which he was tried for perjuratted in the former case. The adjudi cation continued 188 days. The selicitor general occupied thirty-one days in open ing the case; the counsel for defense con sumed forty-seven days in summing up and the chief justice required eighteen days to deliver his charge, which would have filled 180 columns of the London Times. The jury, in just one-half hour convicted him as a perjured imposter. Of the 750 people who, according to Orton's Claim, would be able to come for werd and identify him, 300 put in an ap pearance, and many of them biased solely no doubt, by the rewards they hoped to The details of the trial bay

become journalistic history. The claimant had no trouble, from the seginuing, in raising money on strength of his pretensions, and half a sillion dollars were contributed by the English people, in the shape of bonds, to n to prosecute the case. ing to the Spectator, it cost all parties the crown, the Tichborne family and the defendant a supporters - more than a million and a quarter of dollars. Had Orion suc ceeded in his nefarious design he would have become the possessor of an estate income of which is about

£25,000 sterling. At the close of the trial he was burried to Newgate, where, in the bitter cold of a winter twilight, he was thrown on a pallet of straw, and left to his own reflex tions. He was later taken to Pentonville, where his sentence of fourteen years at hard labor was commuted, by good be havior, to ten years and eight months. was released October 20, 1884, on which date he passed from history and from

public interest. There are yet many people who are at a loss to know how an illiterate Australian butcher could have ventured to carry out a scheme for personating Lieut Tichborne, six years his sentor, and whom he had der at the gullitality of the British public in tolerating, for even a moment, so palpable a fraud. Commenting on this point, and on the fact that the difficulties of the laimant's case seemed only to strengthen the billind faith of adherents, the London

"The answer must be that, in the first place, a large part of mankind, and that by no means the lowest or least educated, wish to believe the improbable or prodigious. They are ready for anything, because they really desire it.

would certainly appear that there are epidemics, if not of insanity, at least of infectious folly or unreasonableness, which come to pretty much the same thing. scarcely possible to account in any other way for such a deplorable exhibition of human silliness as has been afforded in the Tichborne case." G. M. J.

Exactly as Mixed. In commenting upon the action of the powers in the Cretan matter, an Easter exchange has the following terse comment: "Rjs\$"x-Ojsp Xag9Rqupj-00sSjupxyz."

A NEW FAD IN MUSHROOMS

Society People Cultivate Them in Their Cellars.

TAKING LESSONS FROM NATURE

At Last the Folk of Fashion Have Reached the Conclusion That the Ancient Dame Acts With Understanding-A Real Home Industry Easily Practiced.

To be fashionable nowadays, raise mush-coms in your cellar. This is the edict that has been promotgated by the mistress of Mr. Depew doesn't know about good things all things social. Fashion has decided to take lessons from nature, and instead of botanizing throughout the rural districts in the most charming time of the year, will turn her attention to the methods of growing that most succedent of additions to the porter-house steak during the winter

веазон. It is a brand new idea, so far as the mansions of wealth and culture are con cerned. Heretofore the cellars have been supposed to be floored with cement the temperature kept at a comfortable degree when the weather outside was of that nature which calls for heavy overcoats. Now, however, all this is changed. Mushrooms must be grown in cold cellars, and hence all cellars must be cold. This new departure is not the result of mere theory, or the faddet notion of some one who seeks to be odd, and thus conspicuous, but is fathered by no less a personage than Mr. David Fraser, of Mahwah, N. J., an authority on gardening, whose word is not to be disputed

Mr. Fraser says there is absolutely nothing to hinder the growth of mushrooms in cellars, and that for his part he thinks it is a very excellent idea, indeed. The air must be dry in the cellar, and the temperature on no account allowed to fall below twenty-four degrees. "I grew a fine crop ms in my cellar last winter, says Mr. Fraser. "Out of a bed twenty three feet long by four feet wide, I picked between ninety and 100 pounds of the finest mushrooms, weighing them after the stems were cut off. The bed was made up on the 27th of November. The nouse was kent very dry-that is to say, no water was allowed to spill on the floor

while we were watering the bed. Beds in the cellar do not need a great deal of water. I only watered mine after each top dressing, but when I did water it I gave it a good dose, using a fine spray for the purpose. If the cellar is large a good way to do is to put a load of not fertilizer on the floor, for this raises a nice moist Next winter I mean to keep a load of it on the floor of my cellar all the time enewing it as the heat declines. In cold sellars very little air is needed before the warm days of spring come. Then I give pleaty of it.

"If the fertilizer becomes too dry for makingthe bedsinthecellar, don't be afraid to put the bose on it, as fertilizer is not nearly as good dry as moist. I always give each barrelful of fertilizer a pail of water and this seems to make it right. Be sure when you pick a crop to pick it pick them out by the roots, then top dress the bed."

This advice that the fashionable person ith a cellar may take to heart and know hat he of she has the knowledge necessary to become thoroughly in keeping with the atest style. For the days when style was onfined to garments and house furnishings are gone. There is style to everything, ven to sidewalks. Style long ago pene rated the garret, but now it has reached the ellar, and the mushroom is its representa-

From time Immemorial it has been considered very proper to deride anybody and everybody whom custom dubbed of the broom aristocracy. The new fad has put an end to all this. In the future to be nuxtroom aristocrat will be considered the wave of social fitness.

Of course, everybody has had vegetables in their cellars these many years, but to elty that its popularity is insured. To b , the fertilizer was at first considere merifices from her devotees, this was natter hardly worthy of consideration.

While everybody who knows anything at all about eating is thoroughly familiar with the delicious addition to various things that the mushroom makes, co tively few of us realize what an art there is in growing mushrooms, in bringing the to the right condition and thoroughly ready for the skillful hands of the chef In the first place, to raise mushrooms it is necessary to secure what is known as Mushrooms bear no relation whatspawn. ever to fish, but in a virgin state they have the same name as the tray fellows that

fill the tanks at the fish hatcheries. A host of people over in England and France make their living by producing the mushroom spawn, and large quantities are imported to the United States every It is just as necessary to procure good spawn, if it is intended to raise mushrooms, as it is to procure a pug dog puppy of good blood, if it is desired that he present the best appearance when be

arrives at the age of maturity. Think of the change this cellar plan makes for the mushroom. The web-fringe variety is mostly found in the woods, where it grows from or about stumps or decay ing roots in the ground. Frequently great clusters protrude from around the base of posts. There are several species of the web fringe. Their caps are from 1 to 6 inches across. They are showy and easily recognized. In substance they are solid and white or yellowish in color. People who do not know them do not like them, and that is a case where ignorance is

not bliss. The wise man or woman will cut the caps to pieces after, washing, and stew bake with breadcrumbs for half as When this is done and the result thereof is seasoned and a little lemon juice is added, or sherry or madeira, there is a feast fit for the gods. This is one of in the cold cellar of the follower of

Then there is the variety with a long name, the coprinarii. They are as tender and toothsome as a tenderioin steak. An other variety is the little brown-capped. slender stem, coprinus micaceus-that is all the name it has-whose tops frequently glisten as if sprinkled with fine mica. This is a gem, too. It makes a rich black dish after ten minutes' stew-When once the person of fashion is ineculated with the virus of this sort of mushroom eating all gratitude, friend ship, even family ties vanish, and he or she will race for an edible mushroom if but seen through a telescope.

The named mushroom is often eaten under the name of truffle, and it, too, can be made a product of the cold cellar, down in the depths of the society mansion. Those who have eaten them most say that no cheaper or more effectual spree is by nature provided. Other varieties than can be grown in the cellars are the mushrooms of the order of hydnet, as the producers call them. They have teeth-like protuberances, which the mushroom caps are born Then there are the polyporel, those good old Greektellows, thattaste fustaslus dey did in those far-away days when

Lucullus ate them in a ravery stew under MAKING A BUSINESS OF IT his own vine and for tree. Speaking of stews, the man or woman whose mind is bent in a cellar bed of mush-

The First Firemen's College Soon appearance, but then what's in a same, anyway? Certainly it does not affect the to Come Into Existence.

PROMINENT MEN ITS FOUNDERS

fashion means to possess one of the most pleasant adjuncts of a very inviting meal. Headed by Simon Brentano, a Number of Progressive Business Leaders Will Inaugurate a New Departure, Which Is Likely to Prove Very Popular.

their unqualified indersement. Chauncey M. Depew is notably in favor of it, and what New York, April 24.-The fireman is to come a professional man. He is to re ceive his knowledge concerning the printo eat it is not worth anyone's while to iples and methods of combating flames in The mushroom fad will not down. It a regulation college. It will be just as thoroughly a collegiate institution as is and inasmuch as the king can do no wrong, the place of learning, where men are taught to become physicians, and equally methodical with the course pursued by the student of law. He Loves His Newspaper and Has

The College for Firemen is to be established in New York by a number of business men of wealth, headed by Mr. Simon Brentano, well-known for the interest to as displayed for years in all matters pertaming to fire departments and the neverending battles with the flames. Mr. Bren-tano has preached this doctrine the necessity for a firemen's college-for some years, and now his long and carnest efforts are about to bear fruit. There has been in existence for a time a so-called school for firemen, which was only a halfhearted affair, and never, except in very small degree, fulfilled its mission of edu cation. This new departure, however, will be a gerfuine college, and not an ordinary school, a fact that should be borne in mind when considering the undertaking.

The new institution will have a regular faculty, which will be composed not of the orists, but of men to whom fighting fire is familiar, who have made it their life work and who know every detail of the prope methods of procedure, dating away back to the time when "the boys" used to "run with the machine." It is facts, practical and simple, which the students of this place of learning will be taught. There will be actual illustrations of just what is to be done, and the cause will be shown which leads to the necessity. There will be a com in which small houses -miniatures, of ourse-will be fired in various ways, and the students will be shown exactly what to do under any and all emergencies which are likely to occur, and which the fireman must face in the pursuit of his calling

The embryo firemen will not handle a garden hose, but a regulation six-inch pipe, with a stream of water coming brough it of the sort that makes the great lose squirm and dart about like a snake n the street, when the pipe accidentally krops from the hands of the pipeman. It will be no child's play. The curriculum of this college is not only founded on fact, tionst. He was for many years president of the Congressional Temperance Society, but a solid actuality. These are the things that will make firemen, say Mr. Brentan and his associates. They hold that experience is the teacher whose methods make the strongest impression, and so they are going to make this proposed institution one of which experience will be the president, and fact, realism, and emergency the three leading professors.

Mr. Breutano, using the New York fire lepartment as a basis of considerati to the writer:

While we have what is perhaps the finest fire department in the world, we lack one inportant essential. We have no fire literature and consequently no means of erpetuating the experience of one fire thief to his successors. Take, for instance, Chief Bonner. He is a man, who, by practice and experience, is as competent a fireman as lives. Under existing circumstances, when he dies his experience dies with him and his successor has to go all over the same ground and learn all that

"For instance, it is one thing for firemen in a country town to handle a fire in a big factory building, when perhaps they never before and never will again have such New York and Philadelphia Carea fire to handle. It might be somewhat afficult to find a firm willing to sacri fice a factory building just to illustrate how such a fire might be handled, whereas it would be a comparatively easy matter to erect what might be called a "property factory," and by this illustrate just how such a fire could be handled.

"Such a college once started in New York, where fire chiefs from all over the country could come and be instructed in the best and nost practical methods of handling a fire on any floorer any part of a building, would soon be productive of similar colleges in other big cities throughout the country The result would be that every fireman in he land would have through his preparatory instruction an experience equal to that of the best metropolitan fire fighter.
"Another fault which this fire college

ould remedy is that through which a standard of examinations might be arrived at which is impossible under the present conditions. At present the examination of the would-be fireman is, to a certain extent, a stock set of questions. two men on the examining board may be practical and ask practical questions, but sev cannot ask such general questions as Is necessary to prove that an applicant for a position is competent. Such questions can only be propounded by those familiar with fires in all their different phases and the method of combating them under all of condition

230,102,167 135,917,021 "If these examiners had recourse to the 366,422,722 311,645,864 personal experience of various fire chiefs throughout the country for years past they .. 777,222,721 577,234,446 could at once suggest questions which would promptly demonstrate the fitness or unfitness of the candidate for all branches of the service. This idea of a college for firemen is so nearly a completed fact that a number of gentlemen who are interested in the matter as much as myself have decided to undertake with me the establishment of such an institufirst institution of its kind in the history of the world, and, once establ its graduates, carrying a certificate of graduation from the New York Coller for Firemen, will beyond all question be the men who will direct the work of the forces fighting the flames, whether it be the lonely havrick of some farmer miles from town or the big syndicate building towering 300 feet above the street, with thousand offices, all at a cost of \$1,000,000

"We need a college where those who wish to adopt the profession of a fireman can receive practical, competent and systematic training in the science and methods of fire extinguishment. We need a college where the individual experience of the fire man, the improvements and progress in the service can be authoritatively promulgated, so that its teachings and its tice shall prevail, and give equal advantage to all departments to obtain, en-large and practice the best art of fire extinguishing. We need a college that will be accepted by firemen, and which will gather and broaden and perpetuate the best means and methods of fire extinguish-

ment, so that those in charge of large industrial plants and valuable property may be taught to be efficient in the use of the stationary appliances that are usually preent, so that such persons can become irce of co-operation with, instead of detriment to, a department. In fact, we need a college, because it would competite recognition of fire extinguishment as a of fire extinguishment as science, and because it would exert an a tive influence in removing the service fro the field of politics.'*

It must not be supposed that this college is only for men who have had experience in fire departments. The principle of the institution will be to educate boys into the proper methods of fire fighting. There is no reason why, it is held, that a boy or his parents for him, should not decide that h isto become a fireman, just as they do that he is to be a lawyer or a dector, or any other calling in life they may take a fancy to. Boys are sent to law schools and to medical colleges. Any sort of a profession generally requires a preparatory course on the part of the student. The more neces sary skill and intelligence become, th greater is the need for the preparatory in struction. It is exactly these views that the men who will found this college for firemen entertain. It is the necessity plain to all for nore intelligent, more skill ful protection against fire that has brough into existence the plan which is likely to on he imitated wherever a fire depart

nent has been organized. Besides fighting fire, there is another particular in which the enemies of the flames are to be instructed, although not in this particular college under the pres ent plan. This is earing for a brother fireman who has received a severe cut, broken a leg, or been overcome by smoke, their mest common enemy. The public will be greatly benefited in many instances, it is believed, because it often happens that a bystander is injured at a fire, and if the firemen were tought what to do in such uses, immediate aid could often be ren dered where it is a great essential. This is the emergency kit which it is sug-

gested firemen should carry on every truck or hose wagen, for the purpose of giving the aid which they are to be taught to render: Six cotton bandages, 2 inches wide, 5 yards long; the same in corresive sublimate gauze; six cotton bandages, one inch in width, for fingers; two large boxes of medicated absorbent cotton; one roll of surgeon's strapping plaster; small bottle of antiseptic tablets, using one to a quart of water, making it one to 2,000 per cent, with which injured parts are to be washed; one dozen sulphate morphine pills, one eighth of a grain each, two to be given in case of severe pain: one can containing two pounds of hi-carbonate of soda, to be sprink ed over surface of burns. The soda coun teracts the acidity of the scrum, or, as it is commonly known, water from the blis ters. Touchiquets of soft rubber hose should be carried also. These should vary in size, four pieces of half-inch hose, three feet long for the arm, four pieces of three quarter inch, four feetlong, for the leg. With the thorough grasp of his duties that

a college course such as proposed would give the fireman, and the medical knowledge and equipment just referred to, the man who fights fire as a profession will be able to accomplish much. His calling will at last have been placed on its proper level

A USEFUL CATECHISM.

Senator Mason on Dignity in Our

House of Lords. What is Senatorial dignity?"

Dignity is the air a man puts on when he can't answer questions. Senatorial, it selongs to a Senator."

"What is it good for?" "To prevent the use of had language calling each other names and settling disputed questions by the Marquis of Queensberry rules

What is it had for?" "Public husiness. Prevents its transaction and allows the two minorities to ron the majority, and makes a brakeman a bigger man than the general superintend-Where is it found?

"Everywhere, except in the clonkrossus."
"How long does it take to acquire Senatorial dienity"

You must ask somebody who has been a Senator longer than I have." "Haven't you observed any symptons of

success in your case yet? "Oh, yes. I'm hopeful since I found I have got so I can wear a swallow-tail without flinching. But, better still, I've got so far that I can read a name on a visitor's card without tooching it. I let the page hold it. You know, a really dignified Senator throws his head back when a card is brought to him. The page holds stor says, 'Can't see 'em.' I can do the

first part already." "Have you succeeded in changing your Chicago two-step gait for the famous Senatorial shuffle and slide?"

'My step is just the same as ever. I always did slide, for fear I'd fall. I don't

mind the fall, but I hate to get up. "Have you any motto as yet: "Yes; to see everybody as fast as I can and refuse nobody. It pleases them and

doesn't hurt me." "What phase of Senatorial dignity do

you find hardest to acquire?'s "As I go into a Sepate elevator I find it difficult to keep from blushing under the fire of the eyes of the older people as the conductor cries out, "This way, Senator!" and asks elder people and ladies to wait while I get in. This, however, is a Senate

"How may Senatorial digalty be ac-"We have no special dignity trainer in

the Sepate, but quite a number of wellmeaning friends have given me earnest "How does it work?"

"It gives old Senators the best commit-tee-rooms, pays for most elecks for them, gives them the best committees and the cream of everything, and leaves the new Senators the skim-milk.

Do you advocate its abolition?" "I think it would benefit legislation, and he scoper the better for lawmaking "Who is the greatest sufferer from it?"

"The man without it?" "Who is most blessed by it?"

must not mention names. would not be polite; but it certainly never will be to me. I never expect to acquire the most intense kind of Senatorial dignity. It is a real talent. But it is safe to say that the man who gets the most good out of it is the man who has the most of it. He's supreme. He rules and returns He's supreme. He rules and reign in the Senate and lives in the clouds."-New

Japanese Farming.

Japan is one vast garden, and as you look over the fields you can imagin that they are covered with toy farms where the children are playing with the laws of nature and raising samples of different kinds of vegetables and grains Everything is on a diminutive scale, and the work is as fine and accurate as that applied to a Cloisonne vase. What would an Illinois or an lowa farmer think of planting his corn, wheat, oats and barley in bunches, and then, when it is three or four inches high, transplanting every spear of it in rows about as far apart as you can stretch your fingers? A Japanese farmer weeds his wheatfields just as a Connecticut farmer weeds lifs onion bed, and cultivates his potatoes and barley with as much care as a Long Island farmer bestows upon his asparagus and mushrooms or his flowers. -Boston Traveller.

A Literary Refusal.

Robert—Eo you were not accepted by Miss Vellum? What did she say? Did she tell you how sudden it was?

Richard-Oh, dear, no. She's literary, you know. She merely replied that she was very sorry, but I was not available. - Beston Transcript

Almond-Eyed Celestial Who Will Wage a Strange Crusade.

THE TABLES TO BE TURNED

Chicago Is Promised a Magnificent Temple for the Disciples of Confucius-A Brand-New Problem for the "Melican Man" to Cons.dere The Methods to Be Employed.

The strangest crusade which the United states ever knew is about to begin. It is nothing less than an attempt to content the The leader of this odd movement is Wong Chinn Foo, of 309 South Clark street, Chicago. Not only will be seek to make us all good Chinamen, but he proposes to secure the erection by the chilly mores of Lake Michigan of a magnificent temple, in which all those who believe in the doc-trines of Confocius may wership.

This will be no Joss house, but a conn-fide temple, fitted up in the most approved fashion. All the various details which go to make up the gorgeous interns of the temple to which the disciples of Confucrusism turn their footsteps, will be there in great degree. In fact, if the para of Wong Chinn Foo is carried out, there will be a sample of Oriental gargeousness such as the prosaic United States has never be-fore possessed within its borders. Neither will there be any ceremony on attest. Every point that the strictest Chinese exquatte equires to be observed will be always taken into consideration. To slight even one of these would be an unpardonable error. While in China the offender would be scheaded, in this land of the five and the home of the brave he would merely be exorted out of doors.

The light of intelligence shines brightly shout Wong Chinn Foo, for he is a genuine American citizen and has papers to The loss of his queue, however, has not interfered with his pative religious methods, for he is just as good & believer in the Coetrines of Conficcion a he ever was, and that is saying a good deal. He is the editor of a Chinese newspaper in Chicago and spready his meet among his countrymen as rapidly as gonstble. The plan for a temple is not an in it seems that it has been taiked of and camed about for Lany years, both by himself and others of his race. It is not the approach of the fruition of the degrees sort of Celestial hopes.

Wong Chinn Foo has no desire to tide his intentions under a laushed may more than he has his light, as the misiwing, To the Editor of The Times:

It is my purpose to do nit mat I can to make all Americans good Cooperianists nd Chinamen. Many of my countrymen will aid me in this way. I am very much in earnest and mean just what I say when I declare that there will be built a temple to Confucius. This will show how intelligent people can live without superstition and religion, how they can done one another and do away with nigotry, and red-tape methods of doing good.

Hes how to bring up their young to espect old age and their parents, and will enourage general social order in communitles. All these things were done in China for centuries, and it is these that kept its immense millions in order and prosperity. Why cannot the belief of Confuctionists be ntroduced into the United States just as well as the good qualities of the Ameri have been introduced into China. I belleve in reciprocity in all things.

"The Chinese are not in this country to be bud citizens, although none of them truly believe in Christianity. The Citizens News is for the Americanizing of the Chi-nese in the United States. It is to try to teach them patriotism, a thing almost en-tirely maknown to the Chinese code. I ama great admirer of everything America as I am a unturnized citizen of this glorions and beautiful republic. Chinamen should not be old fogies, and I am preparing their minds not to be.

"WONG CHIN FOO."

ic eventry of an intention of the Chipese to some day begin a crusade in behalf of that religion so dear to the Celestial heart. Just how this was to be done has nev been outliged, but that a movement to that end would surely be made. It has always been the case that even among the better class of Chinese a strong feeling has existed against the insistent attempts of be American missionary to evangelize at least a portion of China's unbelieving milions. It was supposed for a time that this resade against Christianity was really a retaliatory movement calculated to inspire terror in the bearis of missionaries

ave taken a definite start. Certainly the to make a decided stir, and if they bearfily unite in the movement there is no qua but that an evangelistic campaign such as rated. It is not likely to be a product of mushroom growth, for the Celestial mind moves slowly, although with great certainty. The predominating element among the Chinese of this country is, of course, what is considered in China itself the few est caste. Therefore, the crusade, to be on a firm foundation, must have the backing of the intelligent Chinamen of good birts

The young man who is at present before the public in the light of a leader of the Celesticis who believe their blea can be successfully carried out, is an excellent specimen of the Americanized Chinaman, who, retaining all his native religious in-stincts and beliefs, has added to them the advantages of mind and method that Occidental civilization gives. It might seem at first blash that any attempt to introduce what is generally considered heather ish methods would be laughed down by the American people. But a review of what has taken place in a small way in this country shows that the plan is far from being chimerical. The tenets of what is known as the Confucian belief ave, to a great extent, those which enter largely into the make up of that ancient form of religion known as Baddhism.

It will be remembered that at the World's Congress of Religion, held in Chicaro during the Columbian Exposition, there were gathered representatives of nearly every religious belief that could boast of any considerable number of followers throughout the world. Notable among the delegates to the congress was a Buddhist priest from India, an ascetto appearing, diginified individual, who commended the sincere respect and admiration of those who listened to his or became personally acquainted with bim. During his stay in this country he succeeded in inducing several paysons to accept the Buddhist doctrine, on the ground that it was really the most ancient and the surest exemplification of the principles upon which the foundation of that which the world recognizes as

Christianity is based. The theosophists hold that 1897 will bring to a close one of the cycles that are rounded out each thousand years. They further declare that this period means to the world great religious changes. It may be that the introduction of Confectanism into the United States is one of those events which it is promised shall astonish the world.